

Unit 12c: Country Area Studies--Republic of Croatia

Objectives

At the end of this unit, you will

Be aware of the following

- Nature of religious freedom in Croatia today
- Religious discrimination practice in Croatia
- Croatian religious leader discrimination practice
- Discrimination against ethnic Serbs in Croatia--
property rights, judiciary, economy and citizenship

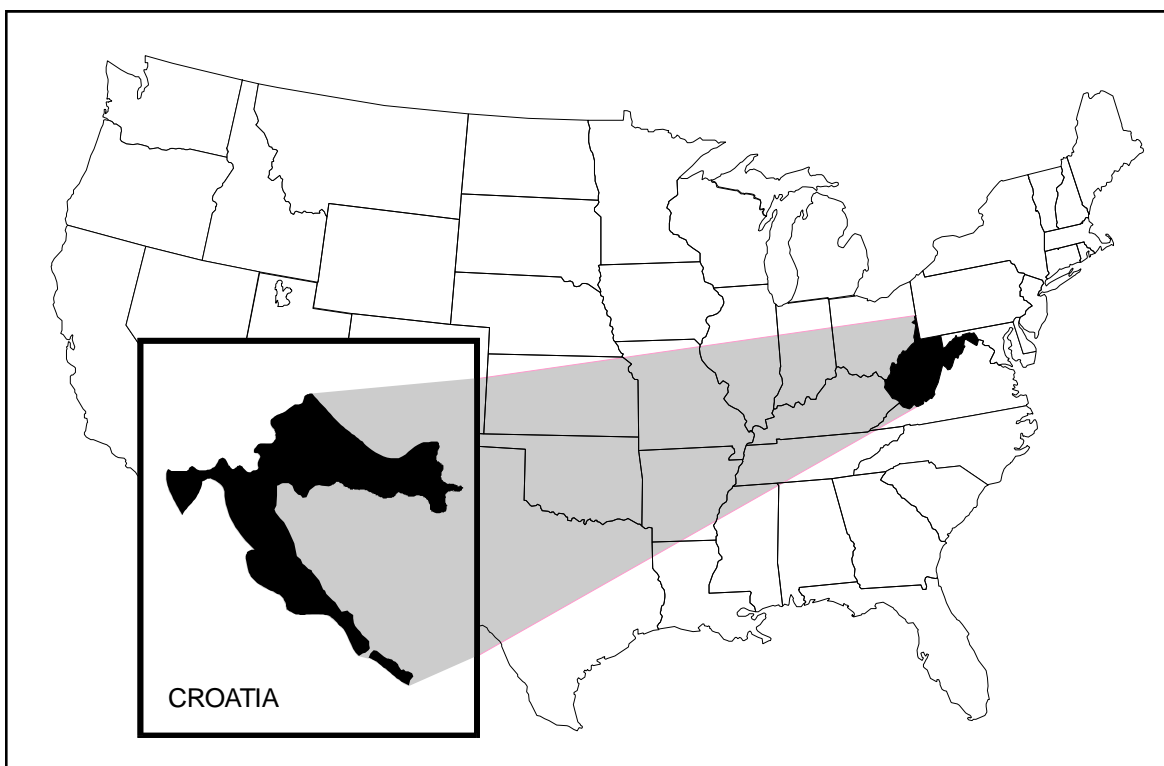
Identify

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| • Uniates | • Dalmatians |
| • Vukovar | • UNTAES |
| • Illyrian | • UN Sector East |
| • Roma ethnic group | • Lustration |
| • Erdut Agreement | • Eastern Slavonia |

Realize

- Nature of folk belief and practice in Croatia
- Religion in Croatia's schools
- High value placed upon education in Croatia
- Less than welcoming government response to returning ethnic Serbs

Republic of Croatia (kroh-AY-shah)



<u>Population</u>	5,004,112
% under 15	18%
<u>Commo</u>	
TV	1:2.8
Radio	1:5
Phone	1:77
Newspaper	575:1000
<u>Health</u>	
Life Expectancy	Male 69 Female 77
Hospitals	1:169
Doctors	1:524
IMR	10:1000
<u>Income</u>	4,300 per capita
<u>Literacy Rate</u>	97%

1. Religious Groups:

a. Roman Catholic (76.5%)

b. Orthodox (11.1%)

c. Slavic Muslim (1.2%)

d. Protestant (0.4%)

e. Others and unknown (10.8%) There is a small though active Jewish community. A small percentage of Uniates (Eastern Orthodox Christians who recognize the pope in Rome) also practice in Croatia.

f. Folk belief Within Dalmatia, a syncretistic practice takes place between Christian and pagan ways of life. A wide variety of supernatural beings, including witches, fairies, and vampires (vukodlak) receive attention. Readers of grounds remaining in Turkish coffee tell fortunes.

Though fading away, among traditional, mountain dwelling Croats, religious thought includes fairies, vampires, witches, and mythic female beings who influence the lives of children. The evil eye, wherein powers of casting spells over people and property exist, receives interest.

g. Human rights--Religious Freedom

"The Constitution provides for freedom of conscience and religion and free public profession of religious convictions, and the Government respects these rights in practice.



There is no official state religion. All religious communities are free to conduct public services and to open and run social and charitable institutions. Roman Catholicism, Eastern Orthodox Christianity, and Islam are the major faiths, and there is a small though active Jewish community. The great majority of Croats are Roman Catholic, and the Government provides optional Catholic religious training in schools.

Religious practice No formal restrictions are imposed on religious groups. The main mosque is in Zagreb, where it serves not only as a religious center but also as a social aid office for the large Bosnian Muslim refugee population. Croatian Protestants from a number of denominations, as well as foreign clergy, actively practice and proselytize, as do representatives of Eastern-based religions. The Government tightened its residence permit and visa issuance policy at midyear, but this was a general policy shift and not directed at religious workers (although they were among those affected).

Religion in schools Although religious education is not in itself compulsory, all schools are required to offer classes in religion. Schools with large minority populations are allowed to offer classes in minority religions (i.e., Orthodox catechism in Serb majority schools). There were numerous reports that despite the fact that religious training in schools was not compulsory, students were subtly pressured to attend.



Police Incidents occurred in which the police harassed those attending religious ceremonies, incited anti-Orthodox mob action, and refused to restrain those who sought to disrupt Orthodox rituals.

Government discrimination The Government discriminates against Muslims in the issuance of citizenship documents. The Interior Ministry frequently uses Article 26 of the Law on Citizenship to deny citizenship papers to persons otherwise qualified to be citizens.

Religion as a reflection of ethnicity was frequently used to identify non-Croats and as another way of singling them out for discriminatory practices. The Muslim community suffered from discrimination, and Croatian Muslims and Bosnian refugees continue to report widespread discrimination in many areas such as citizenship and employment rights.

According to reliable information, religious leaders were responsible several times during the year for actions that retarded the process of reconciliation.

Discrimination against religious leaders For example, in the area of Okučani (Western Slavonia), a Catholic priest (himself a Bosnian Croat refugee) was widely believed to be the instigator of much of that area's ethnically motivated violence, including the burning of the Orthodox rectory building in the spring. Witnesses claim that the priest regularly incited the local population (a large number of whom are Bosnian Croat refugees) to commit acts of violence and preached a policy of revenge rather than reconciliation, at times to the discomfort of the indigenous Croatian population. Despite repeated efforts by the international community to bring this activity to the attention of religious authorities in Zagreb, no action was taken to curb the priest's excesses.

Religious targets of violence The close identification of religion with ethnicity caused religious institutions to be targets of violence. An orthodox priest who attempted to reconsecrate the Serbian Orthodox Church in Knin was threatened by a mob of ethnic Croats in January. A prominent Serb parliamentarian attested to harassment by the local police during the incident, who did nothing to defuse the situation and instead further incited the mob. In August an Orthodox priest was attacked by an ethnic Croat mob in the town of Drnis as he attempted to celebrate mass in the Orthodox church there, despite the presence of several uniformed police officers provided by the municipal government (who did nothing to restrain the crowd).



The Serbian Orthodox church in downtown Zagreb, nevertheless, remains open, and several other Orthodox churches and monasteries operate freely.

Graveyard vandalism There were reported incidents of desecration in graveyards, including the defacement of a Jewish cemetery in May in Karlovac with Fascist insignia. A leading human rights organization also documented numerous incidents throughout the country of the damage and defacement of Serbian Orthodox tombstones and graveyards. While one person was arrested for the Karlovac vandalism, there were no

publicized arrests for the other incidents." (Unless otherwise stated, all quotes come from the U.S. Department of State, Croatia Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 1997).

2. Ethnic Groups

a. Croat (78%)

(1) **Dalmatians** This region lies along the eastern coast of the Adriatic in southwesternmost Croatia.



While predominantly Croatian, inhabitants are called Dalmatians because of strong historical ties to Europe by means of the Mediterranean Sea. The term derives from the name of the Illyrian (*i-LEER-ee-ahn*) tribe Delmatea who lived in the area in the first century B.C. Illyrians, the first historically recorded inhabitants of Dalmatia, were an Indo-European people who ruled the northwestern section of the Balkan peninsula.

The shipbuilding industry is the most developed commercial activity in the region. The buildings of Dalmatia comprise some of the world's most rich and diverse architecture.

As in other parts of the Balkans, the *zadruga* or extended, corporate family unit with holdings held communally, is the traditional form. Though institutionally dissolved around World War I, the strong father structure continues. Godparenthood (*kumstvo*) continues to be a strong kinship tie in some regions.

The one stringed viol (*gusle*) is used by Dalmatian men who inhabit mountainous regions and sing epic poetry. On the islands, musicians play a mandolin like *lira*. (See Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol IV, Europe, ed. Linda Bennett, pp. 85-87).



(2) Croat (Hrvati, KHR-vaht-ee) Among Croats, the zadruga system disappeared by the early twentieth century. Achievement through education is a primary means of social advancement. (For more detailed analysis, see Unit 9, Ethnic Groups).

b. Serb (12%)

c. Muslim (0.9%)

d. Hungarian (0.5%)

e. Slovenian (0.5%)

f. Others (8.1%)

g. Human Rights--Ethnic Minorities

"Constitutionally, Croatian Serbs and other minority groups enjoy the same protection as other self-identified ethnic and religious groups. In practice, however, Serbs suffer severe discrimination in a wide number of areas. Schools with a significant number of minority students often have their own special curriculum in addition to standard ones, designed to teach history, geography, art and music to students in their native language.



In practice, however, a pattern of ever-present and often open discrimination continues against ethnic Serbs and at times other minorities in such areas as the administration of justice, employment, housing, and freedom of movement.

The Government consistently maintained a double standard of treatment based on ethnicity that hindered the implementation of much of the significant progress made at high levels during the year in the process of the peaceful reintegration of Eastern Slavonia.

Serbian rights Serbs continue to be particularly vulnerable to attack because of government reluctance to protect their rights vigorously.

Attacks against property owned by Serbs continued, and the use of explosive devices and booby traps increased dramatically in parts of the Krajina and Western Slavonia, particularly Okucani where there was a rash of such incidents in the spring and in Benkovac where there was a series of at least four bombings in late July. The Government maintained that, as crimes against property, these explosions were "less serious" crimes, despite the fact that they formed part of a concerted campaign to discourage ethnic Serbs from returning to their homes. Police also often denied that crimes were ethnically motivated, in the face of incontrovertible evidence to the contrary.



Police intervention Overall police responsiveness to complaints filed by Serb residents of the Krajina and Western Slavonia was often poor. For example, witnesses report that police participated in the riots and destruction in the area in and around Hrvatska Kostajnica in May and that police were apathetic towards mob violence against a Serbian Orthodox priest in Drnis in August. The Ombudsman for Human Rights pointed out that police in the area around Knin and Donji Lapac were understaffed, with a commensurate low level of responsiveness, the first official acknowledgment of the problem.

Displaced person return While significant progress was made on the return of people to their original homes throughout the country, the Government refused to adopt a welcoming attitude toward those returning ethnic Serbs who had fled Croatia in 1995. Adding to the problem, displaced persons received different treatment according to their ethnicity.

For example, the Government refused to recognize ethnic Serbs living in Eastern Slavonia as displaced persons, terming them instead 'internal migrants,' who 'left their homes of their own free will,' and thus denying them the protected status under the law and economic and social

welfare benefits that the Government offered to displaced ethnic Croats.

Under significant international pressure, the Government relented in late spring and began to bestow limited recognition on those Serbs who wished to return to their original homes in Croatia proper.

In another positive development, the Government in the fall established a National Commission for Reconciliation and the Re-establishment of Trust.



Judicial maneuvering The Commission, chaired by a senior government official, was to oversee the creation of local level commissions and develop programs aimed at bringing together estranged ethnic groups. However, the law on the temporary takeover of specified property was repeatedly used by local housing commissions to deny ethnic Serbs who wished to return to their property. While officials claimed that the law did not technically expropriate Serb property, the effect was the same:

Serbs were unable to reenter their homes and also found themselves unable to pursue effectively litigation in the courts because the law stated that the only two parties to the occupation were the current occupant and the Government; a Serb had no legal standing upon which to become a party to the case.

Despite the annulment of portions of the law in September by the Constitutional Court, the main points remained unchanged through the year.

Economic discrimination Serbs and other minorities also suffered from economic discrimination.

Unemployment among ethnic Serbs was markedly higher than the 16.5 percent reported by the Government as the national average, and a disproportionate number of layoffs and firings involve ethnic Serbs.

Unemployment in the formerly occupied areas is much higher, where international organizations estimated that as much as 80 to 90 percent of the population is unemployed. Under UNTAES [United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia] supervision, work contracts were signed between Serbs living in the region and the Government. Under these contracts, the Government was obligated to integrate these Serb employees into state institutions and enterprises in the course of reintegration.



Citizenship bias The Law on Citizenship distinguishes between those who have a claim to Croatian ethnicity and those who do not. The 'Croatian people' are eligible to become citizens of Croatia, even if they were not citizens of the former Socialist Republic of Croatia, as long as they submit a written statement that they consider themselves Croatian citizens.

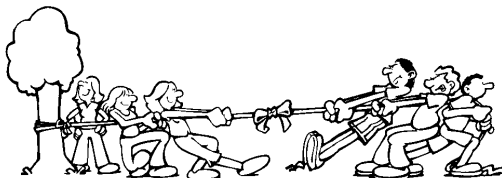
Others must satisfy more stringent requirements through naturalization in order to obtain citizenship, even if they were previously lawful residents of Croatia as citizens of the former Yugoslavia...

The situation for other minority groups--Slovaks, Czechs, Italians and Hungarians--did not reflect significant discrimination to the same extent as the Serb community. Roma [Gypsy] continued to face societal discrimination and official inaction when complaints were filed. However, public awareness of the difficulties that Roma face in society was raised by several public forums, including round table and panel discussions with government and civic leaders."

3. Languages

a. Dalmatians Regional dialects of the Croatian language found in Dalmatia are *Ikavica*, *Jekavica*, and *Cakavica*. A mixture of Croatian and Italian (*Talijanstina* or Croatian-Italian creole) is found in some islands and coastal regions.

b. Croats Stokavian, Cakavian and Kajkavian are the three major Croatian dialects. Literary Croatian, developed on a South Stokavian base, became the national language in the first half of the nineteenth century.



4. Gender Issues "The Constitution specifies that all citizens shall enjoy all rights and freedoms, regardless of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, education, social status, or other attributes. It adds that members of all national groups and minorities shall have equal rights. While the majority of these rights are observed in practice, serious deficiencies continued with regard to equality among various national/racial/ethnic groups.

The Constitution provides for special 'wartime measures' in case of need, but states that restrictions shall be appropriate to the nature of the danger and may not result in the inequality of citizenship with respect to race, color, sex, language, religion, or national or social origin.

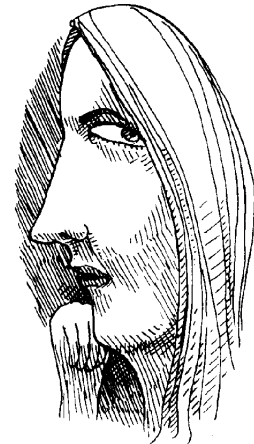
a. Domestic violence Although the Government does not collect statistics on the issue, informed observers believe that violence against women, including spousal abuse, is common. Alcohol abuse is commonly cited as a contributing factor.



Centers for the psychological and medical care of abused women are open in several cities and a number of local institutions and voluntary agencies offer social, medical, and other assistance to abused women and to those traumatized by war experiences. Family crisis associations are also active.

b. Equality The law does not discriminate by gender. In practice, however, women generally hold lower paying positions in the workforce. The Government has no recent data concerning the socio-economic standing of women.

However, considerable anecdotal evidence suggests that women hold by far the preponderance of low-level clerical and shop-keeping positions, as well as primary and secondary school teaching jobs. Women are often among the first to be fired or laid off. While there is no national organization devoted solely to the protection of women's rights, many small, independent groups were active in the capital and larger cities.



One of the most active, in particular before and during the elections in April and June, was B.A.B.E. ("Be Active, Be Emancipated"). This group held public discussions with political party representatives, debating controversial topics of interest to women."

5. Conflicts

a. International disputes

"Eastern Slavonia, which was held by ethnic Serbs during the war, is currently being overseen by the UN Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia (UNTAES); reintegration of Eastern Slavonia into Croatia will occur..."

Although Croatia does not recognize the 'Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,' both countries have agreed to open consular sections in each other's capitals; Croatia and Italy have not resolved a bilateral issue dating from World War II over property and ethnic minority rights; a border dispute with Slovenia is unresolved" (CIA World Factbook--1977).

b. Eastern Slavonia "Eastern Slavonia is an 850 square mile piece of land that lies on Croatia's eastern border with Serbia.



It is a resource rich area with a historically mixed population of Croats and Serbs. In 1991, Eastern Slavonia, also called UN Sector East, was the site of heavy Croat-Serb fighting. Serb paramilitaries, backed by the Serb dominated Yugoslav army (JNA), fought Croatian forces for control of the area.

Vukovar The capital of Eastern Slavonia, Vukovar, was shelled by the Yugoslav army for four months and reduced to rubble. Serb forces eventually took control of Eastern Slavonia. The international war crimes tribunal in the Hague has since issued indictments against three Yugoslav officers who are accused of killing more than 200 Croatian prisoners outside of Vukovar.

Composition Eastern Slavonia has considerable light industry, rich agricultural land, and is the largest oil producing region in the former Yugoslavia, producing 5,200 barrels of oil a day in the 1980s. Before the outbreak of hostilities in 1991, the region contained about 150,000 ethnic Croats, Hungarians, and Muslims and 68,000 Serbs. After the Serbs took control of the area, thousands of Croats fled the region to refugee camps inside Croatia.

Erdut Agreement During 1995, Croatian forces went on the offensive and recaptured large portions of Serb-held territory in Croatia. By the fall of 1995, Croatia had recaptured all former Croatian territory except for Eastern Slavonia...

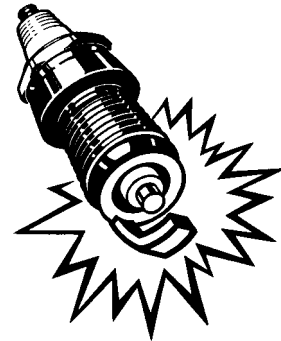
In November of 1995, the Serbs and Croats in Eastern Slavonia signed an agreement that returns Eastern Slavonia to Croatian control. The Erdut Agreement, named after the town in which it was signed, resolves the last major land dispute between Serbia and Croatia. The final agreement was signed by local Croat and Serb officials.

The agreement calls for the international community to administer Eastern Slavonia for one year with the option of another year if needed.

The agreement also includes guarantees designed to protect the Serb minority living in Eastern Slavonia as well as provisions for the return of 100,000 Croatian residents who were forced to leave the area at the outbreak of the war in 1991. The UN Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia (UNTAES) was created for this purpose. Forces from the following countries are deployed to Eastern Slavonia to implement the Erdut Agreement: Argentina, Belgium, Indonesia, Jordan, Pakistan, Russia, Slovakia, and Ukraine" Bosnia Country Handbook, pp. 2-1, 2-2).

6. Holidays/Observances

a. Religious holy days (See Unit 6, Holidays and Observances)



(1) Christmas Eve (24 Dec) Badnjak, the burning of a Yule log, or decorating the Christmas tree occurs the evening before Christmas. Orthodox Christians celebrate Christmas on 7 January.

(2) Koleda This men's procession between Christmas and New Years is a sort of "Mardi Gras" with carnival-like atmosphere.

(3) Procession Days St. George's Day, Ascension Day, Whitsuntide (week after the seventh Sunday after Easter [Pentecost]), and St. John's Day traditionally involved processions or bonfires through villages.

(4) All Saints Day (1 November)

(5) Ramasan Bairam (Feast at the end of the month of fasting) Paid leave given to Muslim adherents.

(6) Kurban Bairam (Feast of Sacrifice) Paid leave given to Muslim adherents.

(7) Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) and Rosh Hashanah (Jewish New Year) are paid leave days for Jewish citizens.

b. Public holidays

(1) New Years (1-2 January)

(2) May Day (1 May)

(3) Statehood Day (30 May)

(4) Day of Anti-Fascist Struggle (22 June)



c. Sinjska Alka In the town of Sinj, near Split, the first weekend of August sees a festival commemorating the victory of a peasant army over the Turks in 1715. Jousting on horseback is part of the celebration.

7. Customs

a. Social control Under communism, the League of Communists exerted influence on all social organizational levels. After 1990, the opposition Socialist Party replaced the League. Informal control, via gossip and kinship/local personal alliances, continues.

b. Settling disputes In the mountainous, historical border areas, fighting for freedom and a frontier pride exists. In areas of the historical feudal states, "passive resistance, mediation, clever avoidance and outwitting opponents in inconspicuous ways" are traditional ways of dealing with authorities (See Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol IV, p. 74).

c. Death In Dalmatia, chanting (naricanje) occurs after a person dies and continues until burial. Graves are often elaborate structures above ground. After their husbands die, Dalmatian widows continue to wear black until they die or remarry (which rarely occurs).

d. Cultural appreciation Croats are grateful to visitors who understand their long-standing culture, art and sports tradition.

e. Lustration This practice, common in countries emerging from authoritarian rule, prohibits former Communist government officials from holding office in the new government. No such law currently exists in Croatia.

f. Manners and customs The following guidance, adapted from SAIC Country Profile of Croatia (pp. 38-39) is helpful.

(1) Smokers Few smoking prohibitions exist against smoking in Croatia.

(2) Safety Streetcars and motor vehicles have the right-of-way unless otherwise posted. Avoid walking alone at night. Weapons in public places are forbidden. Bottled water is preferred.

8. Cultural Literary Concepts-- Terms

a. Miroslav Krleza (1893 - 1981)
This influential playwright and novelist published the Encyclopedia Yugoslavia. His life was one of personal integrity, wherein he often clashed with fascist forces in power.



b. National Basketball Association Players

c. Americans of Croat origin

(1) Anthony Lucas (Lucic) Geologist and mining engineer, one of the first discoverers of oil in Texas.

(2) Rudy Perpich Three term governor of Minnesota

(3) Ivan Mestrovic Famous sculptor who taught at Syracuse and Notre Dame Universities, whose works are in many prominent galleries.



9. Combined Operations

a. Partnership for Peace (PfP) Croatia has applied for PfP membership, yet will have to wait until NATO's Bosnia mission is complete.

b. National Guard State Partnership Program. This program pairs state Guard or Reserve units with a Central and East European or former Soviet Union nation. Croatia is linked with Minnesota.

c. Joint Contact Team Program (JCTP) USEUCOM (U.S. European Command) established this program to provide military liaison teams with former Communist states participating in PfP. Traveling contact teams (TCTs) involved U.S. personnel who visit Croatia, providing a variety of presentations. Familiarization visits see Albanian military personnel observing and training at U.S. military facilities in CONUS (Continental United States) or Europe. In Fiscal Year 97, Croatia participated in 26 such events.

d. International Military Education and Training (IMET) To aid development of new, non-political professional officer and NCO cadres, IMET funds courses in many military subjects. A limited number of Croatian military personnel attend U.S. military schools under IMET.

Vocabulary List: Country Area Studies-- Republic of Croatia

Dalmatia Region of Croatia located in the northeastern area of the Adriatic Sea. Inhabitants carry strong historical ties to Europe.

Erdut Agreement November 1995 agreement signed by Serbs and Croats of Eastern Slavonia, returning this area to Croatian control.

Illyrian (i-LEER-ee-ahn) First historically recorded peoples who lived in Dalmatia. An Indo-European people who ruled the northwestern section of the Balkan Peninsula.

Roma Term describing one of the Gypsy ethnic groupings

Slavonia (slah-VOH-nee-ah) Section of Eastern Croatia which historically was inhabited by many ethnic Serbs.
U.N. Sector East Another term used to describe Eastern Slavonia

U.N. Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia
(UNTAES) United Nations force responsible for overseeing the reintegration of Eastern Slavonia in to Croatia proper.

Uniates (YOO-nee-ahts) Eastern Orthodox Christians who recognize the pope in Rome yet maintain distinct Orthodox faith and practice.

Vukovar Primary city in Eastern Slavonia, destroyed during the recent conflict. Many Croats look to it as a sort of "Alamo" due to the heroic stand which took place there.

Review Quiz: Country Area Studies--Republic of Croatia

Part 1--True/False Place a T or an F in the blank provided.



1. _____ In Croatia during 1997, religious leaders were responsible for actions which retarded the reconciliation process.
2. _____ Within Croatia, ethnic Serbs often suffered severe discrimination in justice, employment, housing and freedom of movement.
3. _____ Ethnic Serbs, returning to Croatia, were received with a welcoming attitude by government officials.
4. _____ Unemployment rates among ethnic Serbs in Croatia were roughly the same for the population at large.
5. _____ In Croatia discrimination against the Serbs was similar to that of other ethnic groups--Slovaks, Czechs, Italians and Hungarians.
6. _____ UNTAES oversees the reintegration of Eastern Slavonia, an area with historically mixed Croat and Serb population, into Croatia proper.
7. _____ The Erdut Agreement, signed by Croats and Serbs, outlines procedures for the return of Eastern Slavonia to Croatian control.
8. _____ There is a small, though active, Jewish community within Croatia.
9. _____ The Law on Citizenship sees Croatian people--those who have a claim to Croatian identity--as more readily able to become Croatian citizens.

10. _____ A Croatian-Italian "Creole" regional dialect is found in some islands and coastal regions of Dalmatia.



Part 2--Multiple Choice Place the letter of the most correct answer in the blank provided.

1. _____ The majority of Croats are
 - a. Muslim.
 - b. Orthodox.
 - c. Roman Catholic.
2. _____ The Dalmatia region lies
 - a. along the Adriatic Coast in southwesternmost Croatia.
 - b. between Trieste and Venice.
 - c. in Anaheim and Orlando, near Disney headquarters.
3. _____ The first historically recorded inhabitants of Dalmatia were called the
 - a. Cro-Magnon warriors.
 - b. 101 friends of Mickey.
 - c. Illyrians.
4. _____ One of the most prosperous industries of the Dalmatia region is
 - a. ship building.
 - b. iron ore smelting.
 - c. lumber processing.
5. _____ In Croatia, a primary means of social advancement comes through
 - a. military prowess.
 - b. education.
 - c. business acumen.

6. ____ Two areas of Croatia where ethnic Serbs were subject to attacks against property, designed to discourage return to their homes, were

- a. Rijeka and Split.
- b. Zagreb and Karlovac.
- c. Krajina and Slavonia.

7. ____ The primary city in Eastern Slovenia, which was seized and reduced to rubble during the recent war, is

- a. Ljubljana.
- b. Vukovar.
- c. Banja Luka.

8. ____ A contributing factor in violence against women within Croatia is

- a. lack of constitutional laws barring such abuse.
- b. alcohol abuse.
- c. B.A.B.E. activities.

9. ____ The practice of _____, whereby societies emerging from authoritarian rule refuse to allow former Communist officials from returning to power in new government structures, is not currently in effect in Croatia.

- a. bogomilism
- b. lustration
- c. refusal

10. ____ After the death of their husbands, Dalmatian women wear _____ until they die or remarry (which occurs rarely).

- a. red
- b. violet
- c. black



"Make your mother proud."

Resources for Further Study

a. Books and articles



Abrahams, Fred. A Threat to "Stability": Human rights violations in Macedonia. New York: The Watch. 1996. Aiso: 323.49-- 094976 A159

Assesses the Human Rights violations occurring in Macedonia

Bennett, Linda, ed. Encyclopedia of World Cultures, Vol IV--Europe. New York: G.K. Hall, 1994.

Article on "Croats" (pp. 71-75) by Jasna Capo, Jakov Gelo, Trpimir Macan and Olga Supek gives an excellent cultural history overview.

Cigar, Norman: Genocide in Bosnia--The Policy of Ethnic Cleansing. College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press, 1995. ISBN 0-98096

Curtis, Glenn. Yugoslavia, A Country Study. Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, Department of the Army, DA Pam 550-99, 1992.

Fogelquist, Alan F. The Break-Up of Yugoslavia, International Policy and the War in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Whitmore Lake, MI: AEIOU Publishing, 1993.

Gazi, Stephen. A History of Croatia. New York: Barnes and Noble, 1993.

Ivancevic, Radovan. Art Treasures of Croatia. Belgrade: Gorenjski Tisk Kranj. 1986. Aiso: Oversize Scr 700.94-- 972 I93

Beautiful, large full color picture and narrative book describing visual art treasures of Croatia.

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Kaiser, Phillip. Country Profile of the Republic of Croatia. Regional Security Division, National Security Studies and Strategies Group, Science Applications International Corporation, Contract DTOS59-96-D-00425, 15 August 1997

Kennen, George F. The Other Balkan Wars--A 1913. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. ISBN 0-87003-032-9

Maass, Peter. Love Thy Neighbor: A Story of War. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. 1996. Aiso: Scr 949.7-- 024 Mill

"This book is a perusal reading of stories told to me, and lessons taught to me, by the people of what used to be called Yugoslavia. I drank their coffee and brandy, ate at their tables, slept in their homes, used their telephones, borrowed their cars." This report on the Bosnian War (1992-1993) tries to explore the maddening question, "Why?"

Macan, Trpimir and Josip Sentija. A Short History of Croatia. Zagreb: Croatian Writers Association. 1992. Aiso: Scr 949.72 M114

A readable overview of Croatian history. Pictures and maps make this an interesting text.

Magas, Branka. The Destruction of Yugoslavia--Tracking the Break-Up 1980 - 1992. New York: Verso, 1993. ISBN 0-86091-593-X

McAdams, C. Michael. Croatia: Myth and Reality. The Final Chapter. Arcadia, Ca. Croatian Information Service Monographs. 1997.

The author is director of the University of S.F.'s campus in Sacramento. Myths treated include "All Croatsians were Fascists...Two Million Serbs Died... Basket of Human Eyeballs and Serbs had No Guaranteed Rights in Croatia."

Mestrovic, Stjepan G. Habits of the Balkan Heart--Social Character and the Fall of Communism. College Station, TX: Texas A&M University Press. ISBN 0-89096-593-5

Richmond, Yale. From Da to Yes: Understanding the East Europeans. Yarmouth, Maine: Intercultural Press, 1995.

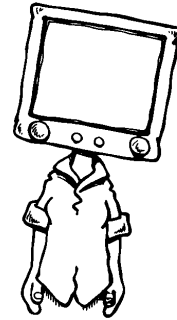
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Scitaroci, Mladen Obad. Castles, Manors and Gardens of Croatian Zagorje. Zagreb: Skolska Knjiga. 1993. Aiso: Oversize Scr 914.972 012

A history of the architecture of castles, manors, parks, gardens, and the people that lived in them. Full of color photographs and descriptions.

Tanner, Marcus. Croatia--A Nation Forged in War. New Haven, Conn: Yale University Press, 1997.

b. WWW Sites



Croatia Net.

<http://www.croatia.net>

Date of Visit: 15 April 1998

Designed for "educators, students, Croats, friends of Croatia, or simply a visitor who enjoys learning about another culture." Pictures of art, landscape and activity complement the text layout. Links include: Culture, Sports, History, Tourism and a photo tour, News updates and a chat area.

"Croatia should strive for a tolerant, pluralistic society."

<http://www.usis.it/wireless/wf97022606.htm>

Date of Visit: 15 April 1998

An address given by U.S. Ambassador to Croatia Peter W. Galbrath to the mayor and citizens of Osijek, Croatia on 26 February 1998.

Croatian Students World-Wide.

<http://www.coma.fsb.hr/csw/>

Date of Visit: 15 April 1998

A network created to help Croatian students in the United States and Canada to communicate with each other. Includes links to Croatian news sites and chat areas. Section allows access to communication with Croatian students world-wide.

Republic of Croatia: Croatian National Parliament (SABOR).
<http://www.sabor.hr/sabor/parlament/croatialaw.htm>
Date of Visit: 15 April 1998

"Collection of documents intended to introduce the reader to the constitution of the Republic of Croatia, the Constitutional Law on Human Rights and Freedoms, and other statutes regulating elections to various branches. ... The contents of these documents will give the reader an invaluable insight into the basic principles and structure of the Republic of Croatia."

U.S. Department of State. Croatia Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 1997. Released by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, 30 January, 1998.
<http://www.state.gov/www/global/hu...ights/1997_report/croatia.html>

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"Our Core Values, Integrity first, Service before self, and Excellence in all we do, set the common standard for conduct across the Air Force."

General Michael Ryan, Chief of Staff